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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE

As indicated

USSR EXPANDS PLASTICS AND PAINT INDUSTRIES

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources_7

Vinylite Plastic

Vinylite plastic is an excellent material from which to make pipes to convey caustic liquids. It is a chemically stable substance and is not affected by acids and alkalies, which corrode steel.

Vinylite plastic can be heated to 180-200 degrees, can be molded and pressed, and when cocled does not lose its initial properties. It can be cut and sawed. It can also be welded with the aid of a vinylite wire, which is laid along the seam and welded on by an air current heated to 200-250 degrees, coming from a nozzle under a pressure of 0.15-0.1 atmosphere. Vinylite plastic can be turned on a commercial machine with a cutting speed of 600-700 meters

All these characteristics make possible the production from vinylite of all types of pipes with connecting pieces and flanges. These pipes are produced in 4-meter lengths and 41-125 millimeters in diameter.(1)

The Derbenevskiy Chemical Plant made the first vinylite valve in its anticorrosion shop several years ago. At that time, there was little knowledge on the material and its use required a great amount of technical information. The same plant has since begun an experiment in the use of vinylite pipes to replace metal pipes to convey dye solutions. The acid in the dyes formerly corroded the metal, and metal impurities dropped into the dye, affecting its color. It is hoped that the vinylite pipes will correct this

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Output of Plastics Plants

The Leningrad Plastics Plant imeni Komsomol'skaya Pravda produces more than 500 items of various types, ranging from buttons, ornaments, and toys to very complicated pieces of equipment for USSR industry

The use of plastics for technical purposes has increased particularly in recent years. Plastics are invaluable for the manufacture of various pieces of apparatus, fittings, and large and small parts of machines. Not long ago, the weaving mills of Leningrad obtained shuttles and piniongears of plastic material. Prior to this, they had been manufactured from expensive, nondurable beech and were extremely nersy. The use of plastics has eliminated these faults. Plastic materials with particularly high-grade characteristics were substituted for iron in the construction of the escalators of the Leningrad

The Tbilisi Plastics Plant issues more than 50 different items, including sockets, dry goods, toys, and articles for daily household use. Recently, the plant started the production of separate parts for machines and machine tools for the motor vehicle and tractor industry and the textile industry. The Stalin Tractor Plant and the Minsk Motor Vehicle Plant are among the customers.

In March, more than 20,000 electrical installation items were shipped to the Kuybyshev and Stalingrad offices of Glavelektrosbyt. At present, the assembly of the second section of the press shop is under way, and 40 powerful presses have been set up in it. When this new section is put into operation, the output of products will increase to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its previous level.(4)

Output of Enamel and Dye Plants

A group of workers of the Darko Spars Plant, under the direction of chief engineer Z. Ya. Tolchinskiy, has developed a new method of preparing white enamed by replacing expensive airconic oxide with stannous oxide. This method produces a pure, white, and more stable enamel.

The enterprise recently began series production of high-grade enamel dishware. The production of stannous exide has been stepped up in the plant. The new method of preparing white enamel will save more than 500,000 rubles per

Recently, a group of workers from the plant went to enterprises in Moscow, Khar'kov, and Lys'va (Molotovskaya Oblast) to acquaint those areas with its experiment in the production of white enamel (5)

The Derbenevskiy Chemical Plant supplies dyes for the textile and the leather and shoe industries, as well as for many other branches of industry. During 1953, the plant workers started to produce nine new types of dyes and now produce more than 130 Items.

From the very beginning of 1953, the enterprise has been operating at a steady pace, exceeding the plan for all indexes, and producing above the plan

Natural Paint Source

Near the village of Dvortcy (Petrovskiy Rayon) is found the so-called bog rust which contains ferric oxide. These incrustations exist in large quantities here and are a valuable raw material for the production of artists!

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paints. For a number of years, this raw material has been transported to an artists' paints plant in Leningrad. Recently, several containers were shipped to the plant.(7)

Insufficient Dyes, Lacquers, Enamels

The Ministry of Chemical Industry is producing completely inadequate amounts of nitro dyes and various types of lacquers and enamels, particularly in bright and deep shades. It has been supplying local enterprises with non-durable paints, usually of lusterless and pale tints and in inadequate amounts.(3)

SOURCES

- 1. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 16 May 53
- 2. Moscow, Trud, 10 Dec 52
- 3. Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 30 Oct 52
- 4. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 7 Apr 53
- 5. Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 4 Mar 53
- 6. Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 14 Aug 53
- 7. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 6 Sep 53
- 8. Moscow, Pravda, 7 Aug. 53

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